NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1879.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

VACATION TOPICS OF DISCUSSION. PATENT LAW PEVISION-A TYPICAL SOUTHERN

CLAIM-THE UNITED STATES AND COLOMBIA. It is believed in Washington that a revision of the patent laws must come sooner or later, but Senator Kernan, in view of the fate which befell the report of the Senate Committee two years ago, thinks that effort in that direction will be soon. Mr. Dichman, United States Minister to Colombia, discusses the opening for commerce with American merchants which exists in that country. A typical Southern demand upon the Federal Treasury is exposed in a dispatch to THE TRIBUNE.

REVISION OF THE PATENT LAWS. SOON-EFFORTS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE TWO YEARS AGO-DISSATISFACTION WITH THE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- On one of the early days of the present session of Congress, Senator Kernan, chairman of the Senate Committee on Patents, was reason to expect a revival of the effort to effect a revision of the patent laws. In a tone of regret, Senator replied that he thought not. He recalled the efforts that had once been made, resulting in the framing of the bill which was brought into the Senate two years ago, and said that after a long consideration by the enate, the bill had been sent to the House and smothered in the House Committee. This bill represented the almost continuous work of the Senate Patents Committee during nearly four years of time, assisted by patent experts from all parts of the Union, and by the representatives of many of the greatest industrial inter-

The discussion which took place in the Senate continued through several days. It was shown, and admitted by all, that the American system of patent laws had been among the most powerful chiefly due to the fostering and protecting influence of these laws that this country had become foremost in all the world for producing the labor-saving inventions which are the distinctive feature of the present age. On the other hand, it was brought out with equal force that these laws were the basis upon which had been built up some of the most oppressive monopolies with which the world had been

The same powerful influences which led to the effort to improve the patent laws by rendering them less the means of oppression, while still reefforts in the same direction. There is, in this country at least, a universal willingness to reward with wealth and honors the discoverer of a useful applibut there is not a willingness to surrender to him, of which he is only the discoverer, and not the creor. The spirit of the patent laws, in fact, contemsuch infringement. This loss is, however, the subject of such a wide range of estimate that both inventors and manufacturers have reason to complain of the injustice which is done under the patent

lows. Western farmers complain bitterly of the monopolics in agricultural and other implements which become absolute necessities in the struggle for existence; and from that section comes the unvise hemand for the wiping out of the whole system. Eastern inventors, on the other hand, complain, and with great reason, of their inability to cope single-handed with great corporations which have seezed upon their inventions, and by reason of their wealth and the indefiniteness of the present patent laws, successfully resist all efforts to secure any payment of losses sustained by the inventors. may payment of losses sustained by the inventors. The subject is one which commends itself to the action of Congress; and neither class will be satisfied with any effort which does not bring about an ameloration of the evils which are now operating both toward inventors and users. The present put in system is chiefly beneficial to the middle man—the monopolist who succeeds, by purchase or man—the monopolist who succeeds, by purchase or appropriation, to the rights of the inventors.

COLOMBIA AND THE UNITED STATES. AN OPPORTUNITY FOR AMERICAN MERCHANTS-PREFERENCE FOR TRADE WITH THIS COUNTRY-INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS-THE INTEROCEANIC

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 26.—The Hon, Ernst Dichman, American Minister to the United States of Colombia, is in this city on leave of absence. Mr. Dichman left Bogota about six weeks ago. At the time of his departure the country was quiet, but eruption. Mr. Dichman says that more than onehalf of the foreign trade of Colembia, which amounts to about \$20,000,000 a year, is with this country. He thinks that, with some encouragement, the United States might practically control the trade. because the people would prefer to trade with us rather than with any other nation. So strong is the feeling that the Colombian Government would be quite willing to grant a subsidy as large as its resources would justify to a line of American steamships; and Mr. Dichman is of the orinion that the United States would be wise in offering a premtum for the establishment and maintenance of such a

He points to the fact that regular steamship communication is maintained between Liverpool and the West Indies by a subsidy of £85,000 a year. and remarks that it is not to be expected that American ship-owners will be able to compete with those of England, backed as they are by the British

In relation to the social and material condition of the people of Colombia, Mr. Dichman says that it is rapidly improving. Within the last two or three years a good deal of attention has been paid to the establishment and maintenance of public schools, which are to a great extent supported by the Fedeeral Government. These schools are graded some-what like the public schools in this country, and comprise primary, intermediate and high schools Special efforts have also been made to elevate the standard of quatification among the public school teachers by the establishment of normal schools. A few teachers have been procured from Germany, and a strong desire is manifested to secure some American teachers also. Mr. Dichman says that in this, as in other respects, a strong preference for Americans is felt, so that whenever more foreign teachers are obtained they will be sought in the United States. Mr. Dichman was asked to engage several teachers while on his present visit, but he advised the authorities to wait until he could arrange to send for a dozen or more at one time.

The Government is doing all it can to foster interpal improvements. One railroad is being built around the lower falls of the Magdalena River by an American company, which receives a liberal subsidy from the Colombian Government, This road when completed will greatly improve the facilities for transportation. Already, in anticipation of the increase of the river trade, several additional steamers have been ordered from American builders in Pittsburg and elsewhere. Most of the steamer which ply on the Magdalena are of American build. Besides the railroad above mentioned, two others have been chartered and will be built by American companies in the States of Antioquia and Cauca. companies in the States of Antioquia and Cauca. Both of these will receive Government aid. Efforts are also being made by the Government to unite the Magdalena River and Bogota, the capital, by a railroad. Telegraph lines are also being built, so that soon the principal cities of the Union will be thus connected with each other and with the Peruvian titles of Cailao and Lims.

Mr. Dichman says that great interest is felt in the project of an interoceanic canal across the State of

Panama, and that extensive preparations have been made to receive M. De Lessens on his arrival. The interest in the canal enterprise is greatly intensified by the fact that, if the canal is built under the present concession, the Colombian Government will receive a revenue of \$250,000 a year from it, a sum equal to that now received from the Panama Railroad Company. Some incredulity appears to be felt and expressed in Panama, by those best qualified to judge on the subject, as to whether the canal will ever be built. In a dispatch from Colom to the Department of State, under date of August 14 last, on the subject of the canal, Minister Dichman took occasion to say of the Wyse survey that it was the opinion of those who from their education and occupation are best qualified to form a sound judgment that "the composition of the surveying party was not of such a nature as to inspire any confidence in even the satisfactory location of the line for a canal, much less the building of the same." Mr. Dichman has seen no reason to change the spinion he then formed, and he does not appear to be very sanguine that the canal will ever be built under the Wyse concession.

A SHADOWY SOUTHERN CLAIM.

COOL DEMAND MADE BY MR. ROBERTSON ON BEHALF OF LOUISIANA PARISHES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 26.-Perhaps as good a specinen in a small way of the cool effrontery of the demands of the Solid South upon the National Government as can be found anywhere is contained in a bill (No. 2,280) offered by E. W. Robertson, of Louisiana, in the House of Representatives on the linquishing and granting to the Florida Parishes of the State of Louisiana public lands as compensation to the people thereof for services in acquiring said territory from Spain in 1810." The bill is prefaced by a long preamble which deserves to be printed en-

Whereas, The parishes of East Baton Rouge, of East and West Fehrama, Saint Helena, Livingston, Tangipanou, Washington and Saint Timmony, in the State of Louisians, constituted a part of the disparied territory rnown as West Florida, the United States claming said territory under the terms of the treaty of Paris of 1803, and Spain dispating said claim and asserting her own title tucreto, and holding undisputed possession thereof; and own title thereto, and holding undisputed possession thereof; and Whereas. The United States never attempted to take

yoke, established their independence and organized their own Government; and Whereas, The United States subsequently, and without the consent of the people thereof, extended its authority over said parishes, and took possession of their public lands, and thereby reaped the becefits which the people of said parishes had acquired by conquest from Span; and Whereas, The United States has never compensated said parishes for the public lands so acquired.

The reading of this preamble excites one's curiosity

and leads him to ask who were this wonderful people of the Florida Parishes that "at their own expense and with their own troops" threw off the Spanish yoke, and, no doubt, made the Spanish power tremble. Well, on investigation, one finds that these parishes, which "established their independence and organized their own Government," contained in 1810 a white population of less than operative, and must sooner or later lead to renewed | 1,000-to be exact, 706, counting men, women and children. It is hardly a matter of wonder, then, that the United States was able without much trouble to "extend its authority over said parishes," and take possession of the public lands which it had

There remain unsold in the parishes named 489,047 acres of public land; there have been disposed of since the territory was purchased 1,042,931 acres. Mr. Robertson's bill provides that the lands undisposed of shall be given to the several parishes "as compensation to the people thereof for services," and that serio applicable thereof for services," and that scrip applicable to other public lands of the United States shall also be given them in lieu of the 1,042,931 acres disposed of since 1810. It a more shadowy claim than this has ever been set up in Congress, except by a Southern Representative, it remains to be discovered. Mr. Robertson's bill appears to be incomplete in one particular, however—its author has neglected to ask the Government to pay interest on the money received for the land sold. Still, it is not too late to amend the bill.

OF INTEREST TO MR. TILDEN. AN EXTRACT FROM AN OLD LETTER ABOUT THE AT-TEMPT TO PURCHASE THE VOTE OF SOUTH

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 26.-As Mr. Tilden has deemed it to be of importance to deny in an interview that South Carolina Returning Board, but withdrew the money before the purchase was consummated, the following extracts from a private letter written from Columbia, S. C., February 22, 1878, by a man who had an opportunity to know whereof he spoke, and who is in the habit of telling the truth, may be interesting to him:

interesting to him:

By the way, I see that Dunn has been before the Potter Committee, but Solomon, who was to be summoned, has given them the sip. As soon as it was known here that Solomon was to be summoned there was a flutter among the knowing ones of the Democratis, and a hasty meeting of Democratic leaders was had; and after several consultations it was decided to get Solomon out of the way if possible. So, on last Saturday night, he got out of bed, where he had been confined for several weeks with rheumatism, and skipped out. This information I got from his brother Abe, who told me the Democratis furnished him the money to go away; and I have no doubt Solomon knows more than would be good for the Tilden side.

doubt solomon anows more than would be good for the Tilden side.

About the time the Returning Board was in session here, to 1876, Solomon told me he was authorized by Tilden's agents to buy that Board, and was then negotiating for the purchase of the same with a fair show of success. He afterward told me he had offered Nash \$20,000 for his vote as Elector, with a promise of more after he had voted, and can that Nash was "a ded fool" if he refused the offer, and much more, which I could tell if necessary. I fully believe Solomon's statement, for Nash told me, about the same time, that Solomon had offered him \$20,000. There is certainly something in this, or Solomon would not have skipped so concerned to get him out of the way. From what Nash, Solomon and Colonel Childs told me about the matter, I am sure Tilden and his agents tried to buy, first, the Returning Board, and then the Electors.

TRADE WITH GENOA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- The United States Consul at Genon, Italy, in a dispatch to the Department of State, reports that the trade of Genon has considerabiy increased during the last year. Its exports were ore and its imports less than the previous year. The chief articles of import from the United States are cotton, tobacco and petroleum, and the trade in these articles is well established. The attempt to introduce an thracite coal has been unsuccessful. Perseverance may, however, overcome some of the obstacles. The expert trade with the United States is so light that most vessels return in ballast. Of over 11,000 vessels entering the port this year, only twenty-seven carried the United States flag, while last year there were forty-two. The harvests in Italy, as in other parts of Europe, have been brighted, and large orders for American wheat have already been given by the merchants of Genoa. He also mentions that exporters from the United States are visiting Genoa personally, with a view to building up the export trade from the United States to Italy.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, in a dispatch to the Depart-ment of State, dated October 21, 1879, announces that a Continental Exposition will be opened in that city on September 15, 1880, to continue until December 15 of the same year. The Exposition is to be divided into six sections. All the nations of South America can contribute to and compete in the Exposition; but the United States and Europe are limited to one section for machin-ery only. This section is divided into eleven groups, consisting of hydraulies, mining, metals, casting of types, bookbinding, agricultural implements and several other groups. The usual directions to exhibitors have been published in pamphlet form.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 26, 1879. The Treasury Department on Wednesday purchased

320,000 ounces of silver. The President left for Philadelphia this morning. In consequence of his absence there was no meeting of the Cabinet to-day.

There are thirteen cases of smallpox in the District of

Columbia. The National Board of Health has decided to take charge of the matter.

In the matter of the contested application for a grant of lands by the Government for the "town site" of North Leadville, Col., the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office decides that, according to the tes-timony, the land applied for is "valuable for minerals," and that, therefore, it is subject to location under the Mining acts only.

A JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT PROBABLE.

GOVE NOR GARCELON HINTS THAT HE MAY ACCEPT

Governor Garcelon has written a letter to ex-Governor Morrill, in which he says that the proposition to submit the election cases the Supreme Judicial Court may be accepted. Mr. Morrill will at once note the questions he thinks ought to be referred to the Court. The reasons for throwing out election returns, as stated by a committe of the Executive Council, are given below. At an indignation meeting in Damariscotta, resolutions were adopted stating that if peaceful measures fail to secure justice to the people, force should be resorted to. The organization of the State militia said to be weak.

HOPES HELD OUT BY THE GOVERNOR.

account of it was received. It was rumored Guards, of Portland, would come here on the afternoon train, but they did not put in an appearance. Governor Garcelon reached the was transacted. Governor Garcelon was seen to-night, and said that he knew nothing further of the Bangor affair than what had appeared in the papers. He said that for judicious reasons he had ordered Mr. French verbally to remove the arms and ammunition. He thinks the whole matter is one of great discredit to the City of Bangor.

At a special meeting of the city government in the afternoon it was voted to increase the police force of the city to 200 men, so that the city marshal may have a body to call upon in case any trouble should

The following is Governor Garcelon's reply to the letter of the Hon. Lot M. Morrill :

letter of the Hon. Lot M. Morrill:

Lewistows, Dec. 25, 1879.

The Hon. Lot M. Morrill., Chairman, etc.,

Sir: Your communication of the 24th reached me yesterday, just as I was leaving Augusta, and I take this early opportunity to reply. The excitement in the public mind is, in my indement, wholly without evense, and is, without question, the result of a systematized attack of viruperation and slauder upon the Executive Department, not without parallel, but without cause. Be that as it may, it is the duty of every good cilizen to use his best endeavors to almy public excitement, however created, so far as he is able, and to resort to such measures as will allay e vil strife, and at the same time secure the ends of justice.

You intimate that it is in my power to restore peace and tranquillity and good feeling to the State and all its inhabitants, by asking the opinion of the Suprer e Judges on each law point involved in the variations of the count from the returns. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than an authoritative opinion upon

Mr. Morrill will send a communication to Governor Garcelon to-morrow, in answer to the foregoing. proposing questions to be submitted to the Supreme Judicial Court. It is the general judgment of both parties that Governor Garcelon will agree to refer

A petition signed by 253 prominent citizens was mailed to the Governor to-night, urging upon him the propriety, expediency and of asking for an opinion from the Supreme Judicial Court in accordance with the request of Mr. Morrill. Similar petitions were sent to the Governor to-night by seventy-nine citizens of Richmond and Hallowell, signed by Kepublicans, Democrats and Greenback men.

Boston, Dec. 26.-A special dispatch from Portland to The Traveller says:

The sentiment among the better and leading class of Democratis in this vicinity seems to be that Mr. Morril's proposition be accepted, and that the difficulty be set-tled without trouble of any sort. There is a better feel-ing in consequence.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 26,-A dispatch from Bangor says influential Democrats have united in an appeal to Governor Garcelon to accept the suggestion of ex-Governor Morrill, and allow the courts to settle the pending troubles. The same dispatch announces that Governor Garcelon is not likely to heed the request.

INDIGNATION AT DAMARISCOTTA. THE PEOPLE IN FAVOR OF FORCE SHOULD PEACEFUL

MEASURES FAIL TO SECURE JUSTICE.

DAMARISCOTTA, Me, Dec. 26,-An indignation neeting was held at Lincoln Hall this afternoon, and a large audience was present, every town in the county being represented. Some people came from a distance of fifteen or twenty miles, notwithstanding the extreme cold weather. Several Fusionsts were present, but only a few minors and ladies. Ex-Congressman Flye, of Newcastle, called the meeting to order, and spoke earnestly and conservatively. The Rev. C. V. Houson, a Baptist clergyman, offered a prayer.

On taking the chair, the Hon. Benjamin T. Metcalf, president of the meeting, made a speech advising firmness but moderation to the last ex-

General James A. Hall, upon being called for, declared that the action of the Governor and Council is a dangerous, unheard-of usurpation, and said he believed that it did not originate with Governor Garcelon and the idiotic Council. They were tools in the hands of demagogues. He closed his speech

as follows:

Believing that the patriotic sense of duty upon the part of our people will bring us out of this trouble, my voice is now for peace, and decidedly against force, mowing full well what a dreadful thing it is to bring on an angry collision between two controlling forces. Let every means known to the human mind be exhausted. I still hope the right will prevail. This has been my advice every hour during this contention, and, God helping me, shall be muit the last peaceful resort shall have proved of no avail.

But, fellow-citizens, when all clae shall have failed to bring these cusurpers to realize the enormity of their crimes and cause them to right the wrong they have done; when an approach to snarchy and the destruction of civil liberty shall sized upon one side and their prevention by force stands upon the other; when the laws shall be no longer of avail, and the courts become powerless to give us justice—then I am for resorting to the last great right of freemen, and assuming the responsibility to go forward like men, who, knowing their duty in the hour of peril, dare perform it, letting the consequences fall, where they justiy must, upon those who forced us to the dread reality.

The Hon, E. W. Stetson of Damariscotta, N. J.

The Hon. E. W. Stetson of Damariscotta, N. J. Hanna of Bristol, H. C. Robinson and Austin Hall of Newcastle, F. G. Chifford of Edgecomb and others also addressed the meeting. Resolutions were then adopted, the last of which read as follows: were then adopted, the last of which read as follows:
Resolved, That while we carnestly desire a peaceful adjustment of this unfortunate state of taings, at the same time we request Senator-elect Smith and Representative-elect Hall to use every means in their power to obtain the scats to which the voice called them at the organization of the Logislature, and should they not be able to do this, then we request them to join in organizing the Legislature at the same place where the majority of both branches, as duly elected, can carry out the expressed will of the people.
Resolved, That we pledge our lawfully elected Senators and Representatives throughout the State our carnest support in whatever course they may decide to follow, trusting that legal measures may accomplish what is

THE CONSPIRACY IN MAINE. | first and right, and that force, the last great right of freemen, may not become necessary.

THE OFFICERS READY TO OBEY THE ORDERS OF

SUPERIORS-THE MEN NOT SO READY TO SINK POLITICAL FEELING, IF CALLED OUT BY THE Boston, Dec. 26 .- A special dispatch from Port-

GOVERNOR.

Boston, Dec. 26.—A special dispatch from Portland to The Herald to-night says:

There is much speculation as to the amount of dependence which can be put upon the militia of the State in the event of the r services is ing needed. The force is not a large one. It is commanised, to be sure, by a Major-General—ex-Governor Chamberlain, of Brunswick, now President of Bowdoin College. He has a brilliant military record, and is a very conservative Republican. The organized militia consists of one resiment and four unattached companies. Colonel Charles P. Mattocks, of the 1st Regiment, resigned nearly nine months ago, but his resignation was not acceded for some reason or other until last week. The Licutenant-Colonel left in command is Gen ral Daniel Wiste, of Banger, a brawe and poonlar veteran, and the Major is M. M. Folsom, of Oldtown. The former is a moderate Greenbacker, and the latter an ardent Greenbacker and the right-hand man of Mr. Smith, the Greenback candidate for Governor. O the ien companies in the regiment, two are in Portland one sace in the towns of Norway, Skowhegin, Hampden and Oldtown. It will probably be fund, if the matter is livesticated, that a very large majority of the members of these companies are Republicans, and they are generally young ment; but a few of them saw service during the Rebellich. The companies are generally organized for show purposes, and with na dea of active service.

Colonel Mattocks, who has just retired, says he should have considered it his duty to oney the orders of his commander-in-chief, regardless of politics or personal feeling, and so do Coionel White aid Major Folsom and a majority of the line officers. For the men, however, for real service, it is doubtful if much dependence could be put in them. Besides the 1st Regiment, there are tarce infantry companies—one each in Portland, Biddeford and Gardner—and a light battery at L-wision. One of these, the Portland Montgomery Guards. Capitalin John J. Lyuch, is composed of active young Iribmen, chiefly D. m

AN AB TRACE OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE DEFECTS " ENUMERATED-ALTEGED PRECE

DENTS FOR REJECTING RETURNS. Boston, Dec. 26 .- A special dispatch from Augusta to The Boston Herald gives the following abstract of the report to the Council by the Committee on the Maine Election Returns:

ssary to state specifically certain facts connected with the returns from many of the towns, cities and pinntations, which have materially affected the result of the canvassing of the votes returned. There fects, cannot be counted; but we shall spec-ify only those which have affected the result. Article IV., Part 1, Section 5 of the Constitution regu-lates the manner of electing Senators and Representalates the manner of electing. Senators and Representatives to the Legislature, and also the process of transmitting to the Governor and Council the evidence by which they are to determine who have been elected. This section provides that in the case of towns and plantations manicipal efficers shall, in open town and plantation meeting, at the close of election day, sort, count and declare the votes cast, and form a list of all the persons voted for, and for the name of each person thus voted for shall write the number of votes received by him. This list shall be recorded in open meeting by the clerk, and a copy of this recorded list shall be signed by the Selectmen and attested by the clerk, and sealed up in open meeting. This copy of the recorded list, thus attested, is to be deposited in the chiece of the Secretary of State within thirty days thereafter. A section of the Revised Statutes requires that, in addition to the foregoing specific and mandatory provisions of the Constitution, the returns shall state the whole number of hallots cast at the election. The same section of the Constitution requires that the Governor and Council shall open and compare the returns thus transmitted, and from them determine who appears to be elected; and the Governor is to issue to such persons as thus appear to be elected summonses to take seats in the Legislature. Of course, the first requiredness its that the returns shall be made and scaled upon this being in order that the electors may be present and see that the returns shall be made and scaled upon this being in making our tabulations. Several protests, accompanied with afficiatis to support them, against the conniting of the returns specified therein have been considered by us. These protests allege that sail returns and cannot be counted, and we have acted upon this being in making our tabulations. Several protests, accompanied with afficiating, but were made affiliating since the returns of the numberpail officers were not made up in open town meeting, but were made

"OTHER FATAL DEFECTS." The Supreme Court have held that municipal officers shall sign the returns with their own hands, or make their marks, otherwise the returns cannot be counted. We have found other returns fatally defective in this particular, and have accordingly rejected them. By this rule laid down by the Supreme Court the New-Sharon return has also been rejected by us. Tals rejection affects the election of one Representative. We found several returns faturily defective, because they were not attested by the Town Clerk. The Supreme Court held that such returns are not legal, and we have rejected thom. They are quite numerous, but we shail specify only such as affect the result of the election. The Representative return from the town of Lebanon is one of them. Its rejection affects the election of one Representative, viz., Stephen B. Lord. Vanceboro and Albany are like cases, and the rejection of returns from these towns affects the election of two Representatives. Representative districts in most cases are composed of several towns. In some towns the fall Christian names of the candidates seem to have been used, and in others only laittals, and we hesitated as to whether we could count the hiltin names with the full names. On an exreturn has also been rejected by us. Tals rejection affects (vol. 64, page 506) has held that the Governor and Council must count them as distinct and separate persons. By adopting this rule laid down by the Court the election of five Representatives seems to be affected, viz., F. W. Hill, of Exeter; Asion H. Woodcock, of the Danforth District; James W. Clark, of Newcastle; John H. Brown, of the Hodgdon District; and James H. Leighton, of the ——District; The Revised Statutes require that in the case of plantations, in addition to the forms required by towns, that a list of the voters of the plantations be sent to the Secretary of State; otherwise the returns from such plantations shall not be counsed. We found the returns from several of the plantations irregular in this particular, and we have specified them on our tabulations. It will there appear that the rejection of those returns affects the election of two Representatives.

ALLEGED PRECEDENTS.

ALLEGED PRECEDENTS. The statute requirement of setting forth in the returns the whole number of ballots in many cases was not complied with. We have found that it has been the practice of the Governor and Council for many years to reject such returns, and we have not deemed it safe to deviate from this long established years to reject such returns, and we have not decimed it safe to deviate from this long established interpretation of the law, so fully recognized by our predecessors, and in making our tabulations have omitted all such returns. It will be perceived that these rejections affect the election of several Representatives. In the County of Washington one candidate for the Senate seems to have been voted for in some of the towns of his county by the name of John T. Wallace, but we have tabulated the votes as thrown for two different men, as we have no legal knowledge that the same person is meant. Two sets of returns were sent in to the Secretary of State from the town of Fairfield, each of which contradicts the other; and, as it was impossible from the conflicting character of the returns to determine the result of the election in that town, we have rejected the returns from that town in our tabulations. The rejection affects the election of one Representative. Accompanying and attached to the Representative return from the town of Skowhegan there was a statement signed by the Selection that a certain number of ballots were protested as being illegal under Section 29. Chapter 4 of the Revised Statutes. One of the ballots were protested as being illegal under Section 20. Chapter 4 of the Revised Statutes. One of the ballots were protested as satisfached to the returns. The Selection, in their certificate, allege how many of such ballots were thrown, and in this certificate they inform the Governor and Council that they make the return subject to the legality or illegality of that kind of ballots. The ballot was in the form of an ordinary sheet of paper folded to make two leaves; on one of the pages half of the Certificate, and and ordinary sheet of paper folded to make two leaves; on one of the pages half of the Certificate, and and ordinary sheet of paper folded to make two leaves; on one of the pages half of the candidates' names are

were not legal officers. Affidavits presented with the protest establish the fact that not one legal Selectman presided at the making out of the returns and the receiving of the votes. One of the Selectmen was a foreigner, and could not legally hold the office of Selectman. The Supreme Court have held that a board of town officers consisting of less than three is not a legal board. Acting upon this opinion, we have rejected the returns from Cherryfield. This affects the election of one Representative. Several protests and affidavits to support them were referred to us, asking the rejection of returns on account of bribery and intimidating voters, and on account of legal defects in calling the town meeting also on account of improper check lists.

A MILITIA COMPANY'S ARMS TAKEN IN THE HOME

TOWN OF THE FUSION CANDIDATE FOR GOV-

BOSTON, Dec. 26 .- The Bangor Whig and Courier ays: "The arms of the Hersey Light Infantry of Oldtown, one of the State militia companies, were taken possession of by the Fusionists last night between 11 and 12 o'clock, and removed from the company's armory to the residence of Lieutenant G. E. Mills, commander of the company. The company has sixty Springfield breech-loading rifles. Oldtown is the residence of the Fusion candidate for Governor."

THE VACANT RUSSIAN MISSION.

THE REPORT OF GOVERNOR VAN ZANDT'S APPOINT-MENT FAVORABLY RECEIVED.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 26 .- The rumor that Goveror Van Zandt has been tendered the Russian Mission by President Hayes is generally credited here. Governor Van Zandt is now in New-York, but he is expected home to-morrow. The reported appointment is favorably commented upon, and is considered a great compliment to this, the smallest State in ered a great compliment to this, the smallest State in the Union. It is generally understood that Governor Van Zandt desired to be United States Senator, and the friends of General Burnside have felt for some time that he would have a strong opponent in Mr. Van Zindt, who has been for three consecutive terms Governor of the State. The Governor was expected here Christmas Day from Providence, where he is spending the Winter as the guest of his stepson. As he did not arrive it is inferred that he was suddenly summoned to Washington.

THE FIRE RECORD.

AT BRUNSWICK, ME., LOSS \$40,000.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Dec. 26 .- Dunlap Block, owned by the Dennison Manufacturing Company of Boston, was destroyed by fire this morning. Their loss is from \$10,000 to \$12,000; partly insured. One hundred and fifty employes are thrown out of work. The lower story was occupied by B. C. Dennison, fancy goods, who saved a portion of his stock; insured for \$30,000. Two small hubbings adjoining were also burned, the less on which amounts to \$2,000; insured. The total loss is estimated at about \$40,000.

AT MANCHESTER, N. J.-LOSS \$9,000. MANCHESTER, N. J., Dec. 26.—The Manchester Library Building was destroyed by fire last night. The Library contained 800 volumes, valued at \$3,000. Two floors of the building were occupied by the Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges. The structure was owned by General John L. Schultze. The entire loss is \$6,000; fully covered by insurance.

IN WARREN, MASS .- LOSS \$6,000. WESTFIELD, Mass., Dec. 26 .- The farm use and barn of W. D. Ball at Warren, were destroyed by fire last evening. The fire was caused by a defective chimney. The loss is \$6,000; insured.

FREIGHT AGENTS TO MEET.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 26.-A meeting of the general freight agents of the Southern and Western railroad lines will be held here on the 30th inst., relative o rates to the southeast coast, regular " green line " New-York. The Southern interests, it is understood, will prepare for war on the Steamship lines and combinations that have forced the coast freight round by Baltimore to Charleston by occan. Twenty repre-sentatives are expected.

TRACING A MURDER.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 26.-Frank Haight, while going to visit some neighbors in Palaski County on Monday last was shot through the head and left dead has been arrested for the crime. He had borrowed a ans speen arrested for the crime. He had softweet a cun and returned it on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, the bore of which corresponded with the bail extracted from Haight's breast. Tracks in the mut where the assassin stoof fitted Wison's shees, and he had been heard to threaten Haight's life.

GOVERNOR CORNELL'S INAUGURATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 26.-The inauguration of Governor Cornell will take place to the New Assem; bly Chamber at 12 o'clock on Thursday next. The oath

DESTROYING BOND PLATES.

ALBANY, Dec. 26 .- Controller Olcott to-day destroyed the eight copper plates which had been used in New-York for printing State bonds, they being of no further use. They are destroyed as a precautionary measure. There are now no plates in existence for any ceneral fund debt, that debt having been discharged. There is no plate debt in existence except the canal debt.

"DAN" RICE NOT CONVERTED.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26 .- Mr. Moody, the Evangalist, in an interview to-day says there is no foundation for the reports of Rice's is not converted; he has had but one conversation with Mr. Rice, and in that he gave no evidence of conversion whatever.

SUPPRESSING IMMORAL SHOWS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26 .- The Board of Aldermen to-day passed an ordinance giving the Mayor authority to suppress immoral variety shows by withholding ticense or revoking the same whenever neces-

JUDICIAL ARRANGEMENTS. ALBANY, Dec. 26 .- The Hon. Miles Beach has been designated Associate Justice in the Circuit Court, and Special Term of the Supreme Court, and Hooper C Van Vorst for the Superior Court in the 1st Judicial Dis-trict.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOF A WOMAN,
ALBANY, Dec. 26.—James A. Fish, of River st.,
Troy, to-day attempted to shoot Flora J. Hobbins, of this city.

Troy, to day attempted to shoot Flora J. Robbins, of this city.

SPRINGFIFLD, Mass., Dec. 26.—Timothy G. Stone, of West Sufficial Conn., thirty-five years old, hung bimself in a tobacco brain this afternoon.

AN ICE BRIDGE.

MONTREAT, Dec. 26.—An Ice bridge over the St. Lawrence River is now formed between this city and Longuenil. The thermometer stood 14° below zero this moraling.

CAPTURE OF ILLICIT STILLS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Deputy Pennington captured two distilleries in Moore County, N. C., yesterday, in full blast—one owned by William Brady, the other by Kelly Williams, both old odenders.

Wittiams, both old offenders.

A TUG VINDICATED.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—The Local Board of United States Steamboat Inspectors rendered a decision to day in the collision case between the bay schooner Dexter and the tug Convey, finding that the collision was caused by the schooner, and expectating the master and uliot of the tug from all

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

FORMING A NEW FRENCH CABINET. DE PREYCINET'S CHOICE TO BE ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TO-MORROW - PERSECUTION IN

formed a new French Cabinet by to-day, and that the Ministers' names will be published officially on Sunday, M. Waddington and M. Say decline to retain office. Minister Lavard has interfered in Turkey in behalf of a German priest who was imprisoned for translating the Bible into the Turkish language. M. de Lesseps is aisposed to assume the full responsibility for the Panama Canal enterprise.

TURKISH INTOLERANCE.

A PRIEST IMPRISONED FOR TRANSLATING THE BIBLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Dec. 26, 1879. A German priest has been imprisoned for translating a book, understood to be the English Bible, into the Turkish language. It appears that in September the police arrested a missionary for distributing re-ligious tracts, but he was soon discharged, the police

the day after the release of the missionary, the priest who is now under sentence was arrested, on the charge of being the author of the above mentioned pumphlets and was remanded for trial.

Sir Austen Layard has for the last three months pressed a demand for the restitution of the missionary's ing unauswered, he again renewed his request on Monday last; but still receiving no answer, he sent a communication to the Porte, giving it three days in which to restore the missionary's papers, release the pricet, damies the Chief of Police of Angora, who or dered the a-rest of the priest, and the military commandant of Van, who, as well as the Chief of Police of Angora, had used insulting language toward England and the British Consuls in Turkey. Minister Layard announced that if his demands were not compiled with he would ask Lord Salisbury for instructions, and would suspend diplomatic communications with the Porte.

The latter has replied, stating that the missionary is not a British, but a German subject, and that the report that the priest has been condemned to death is untrue, as he has only had a preliminary examination. For Porte has also assured Minister Layard that the priest will be treated lemently. It is believed that the matter wid not lead to any serious consequences in view of the conciliatory discosition manifested by the Porte. It is supposed that Germany will support Minister Layard's intervention.

THE CUBAN ABOLITION BILL.

Madrid, Friday, Dec. 26, 1879. Both Houses of the Cortes have adjourned to January 10, 1880. The Abolition bill which passed the Senate provides for the gradual connecipation of the slaves in Cuba in 1886, 1887 and 1888, after eight years of provisional servitude under the present masters. It is proposed to enact severe statutes against vagrancy in connection with this scheme and to extend the juris-diction of courts-martial. The West Indian members of the Chamber of Deputies declare that the law will satisfy neither the owners nor the slaves.

LONDON, Friday, Dec., 26, 1879.

A Paris dispatch to The Times says: "If programme, his only possible alternative is to sum-men M. Jules Simon and dissoive the Chamber of De-

It is expected that M. de Freycinet will, on Saturday, submit to President Grévy a list of the new ministers, which will appear in the efficial journal on Sanday. The Standard's Paris dispated reports that all the newspapers recommend a Gambetta cabinet.

DISCONTENT IN RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg letter published in The Daily News says: "There is a notable diminution of the popular indignation and sympachy manifested after the

SERIOUS DISTRESS IN ROUMELIA.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 26, 1879. commond Wolff, Member of Partiament, writes to The Times stating that he has received letters and tale

SHIPPING DETAINED.

GRAVESEND, Friday, Dec. 26, 1879. 10th inst.

DE LESSEPS'S CANAL PROJECT. LONDON, Friday, Dec. 26, 1879.

The Daily News, in an article this morning on the Panama Canai scheme, says that M. de Lesseps will personally and solely assume the whole responsi-bility of the success or failure of the enterprise.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 26, 1879.
The Dempsey family, who were evicied at Balla, Ira and, on the 12th inst., have been reinstated in their for-mer home, the rent having been poid by subscription. The cotton spinners at Ashton-ander-Lyne have de-manded a 5 per cent advance of their wages. It is stated that the Shah of Persia intends under.

taking a pilgrimage to Meshed next Spring, accom-panied by 10,000 troops.

A dispatch from Rome to the Estafette reposts that on Tuesday hast King Humbert was going on a hunting ex-pedition, when the gendarmes who preceded him en-countered a crowd, who refused to disperse and fired on the gendarmes. The latter returned the fire. An active search for the culprits is in progress.

Advices from Valparaiso to the 3 Mast, are as follows The port of Iquique, Peru, has been opened to com. merce. The President of Peru is taking steps to defead Callao. It is reported that the Bolivians sacked the town of Tacua, Peru.

William Dariey Bentley sailed from Rio Janeiro for

England on the 24th ult., whence he intends to go to Canada to complete arrangements for the luminariation of the proposed line of steamers between Halifax and Rio Janeiro, and also for the Canadian exhibition in Rio Janeiro some time during the coming year.

THE UTES STILL STUBBORN.

Los Pinos Agency, Col., Dec. 24 .- Ouray and the chiefs selected to go to Washington came to the Agency yesterday, bringing with them only a part of the prisoners. General Hatch refused to go unless all the prisoners demanded by the Commission.were all the prisoners demanded by the Commission.were surrendered. Oursy asked for further time, and five days more were granted to deliver them at Cive's ranch, thirty miles from here on the read to Alamssa, at which place General Hatch will await their coming. Oursy is either playing a double game, or is unable to accomplish what he attempted. The snow is from five to fifteen feet deep on the range, and the General is compelled to build a sleigh in order to make the trip. The success of the Commission is somewhat doubt ni, and the Army may be yet called upon to settle the Ute question.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

AN EX BANK PRESIDENT INDICTED AN EX BANK PRESIDENT INDICTED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—The grand jury has indicted David Urquhart, president of the late New Orlsans Savings Institution, for stealing \$3,000 from that institution.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

PITTSTON, Penn., Dec. 26.—William Powell, of Kingston, Penn., while standing near the Lackawanaa and Biotomstong Balfroad track this morning, was struck by a passing train and killed. He leaves a widow and one called.

KILLED BY A NEGRO.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—A dispatch from Gizagow.

Mo., says: A young man named Noah Ferrest, living near

Forest Green, six unless from here, was allied yesterday a der,
noon by John Hayes, a negro. Hayes escaped, and is soll as ETIQUETTE AT CHAMBERSBURG.
GALLIPOLIS, O., Dec. 26.—At a ball at Chambers, one on Christmas hight, Theodore Hanley was refaxed admittance by a austains shively, one of the managers, secure, was not accompanied by a laty. Hanley thereupon should be also be well die.

Shively in the head, and it is supposed he will die.

A COLORED HEAD-WAITER KILLED.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—Frank Colemna (colored died to day from injuries he received on the evening of become 2, when he was set upon and terribly beaten about the head with a boulder tied up in a towel by John Woodson, barber, and a waiter named Price, who had been discharge by Coleman that day. Coleman was a waiter at the Mile House.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Dec. 26,—Edward Mm a tramp, made a murderoes assault upon Mrs. Edrich, place, yesterday morning, because she refused to give sims. He forced an entrance into the kinchen, and straw woman two forcuble blows on the head with a heav poker. A faithful watch-dog followed the tramp and attempts the attantion of a constable, who arrested him.